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(71) Applicant(s)

FMC Corporation

(Incorporated in USA - Delaware)

**1735 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103,
United States of America**

(72) Inventor(s)

Stephen Bridgeman Wilcher

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service

Phillips & Leigh

**7 Staple Inn, Holborn, LONDON, WC1V 7QF,
United Kingdom**

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US 4663042 A US 4585117 A

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(54) Sludge collector flight

(57) A sludge collector mechanism for scraping settled sludge off the bottom of a settling tank is disclosed wherein a sludge collector flight 10 comprises a high strength "H"-shaped cross section and inwardly projecting lips (18, Fig. 1) for engaging the outwardly projecting clips (30, Fig. 2) of a wear shoe 22 to thereby secure the wear shoe to the sludge collector flight. An extension plate 44 may be similarly secured to a top edge of the flight 10.

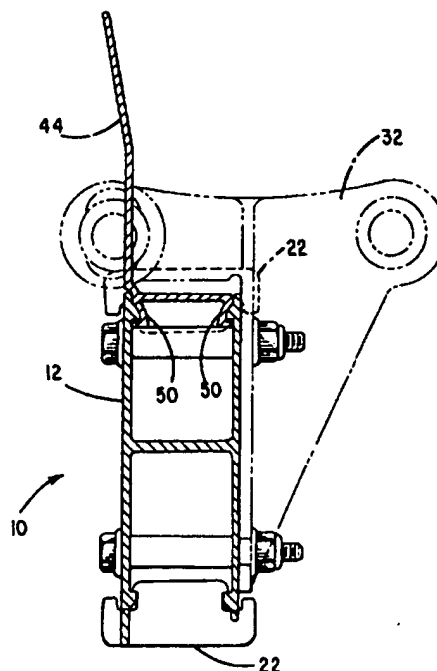


FIG. 8

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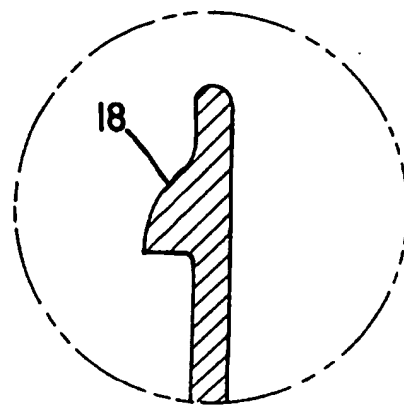
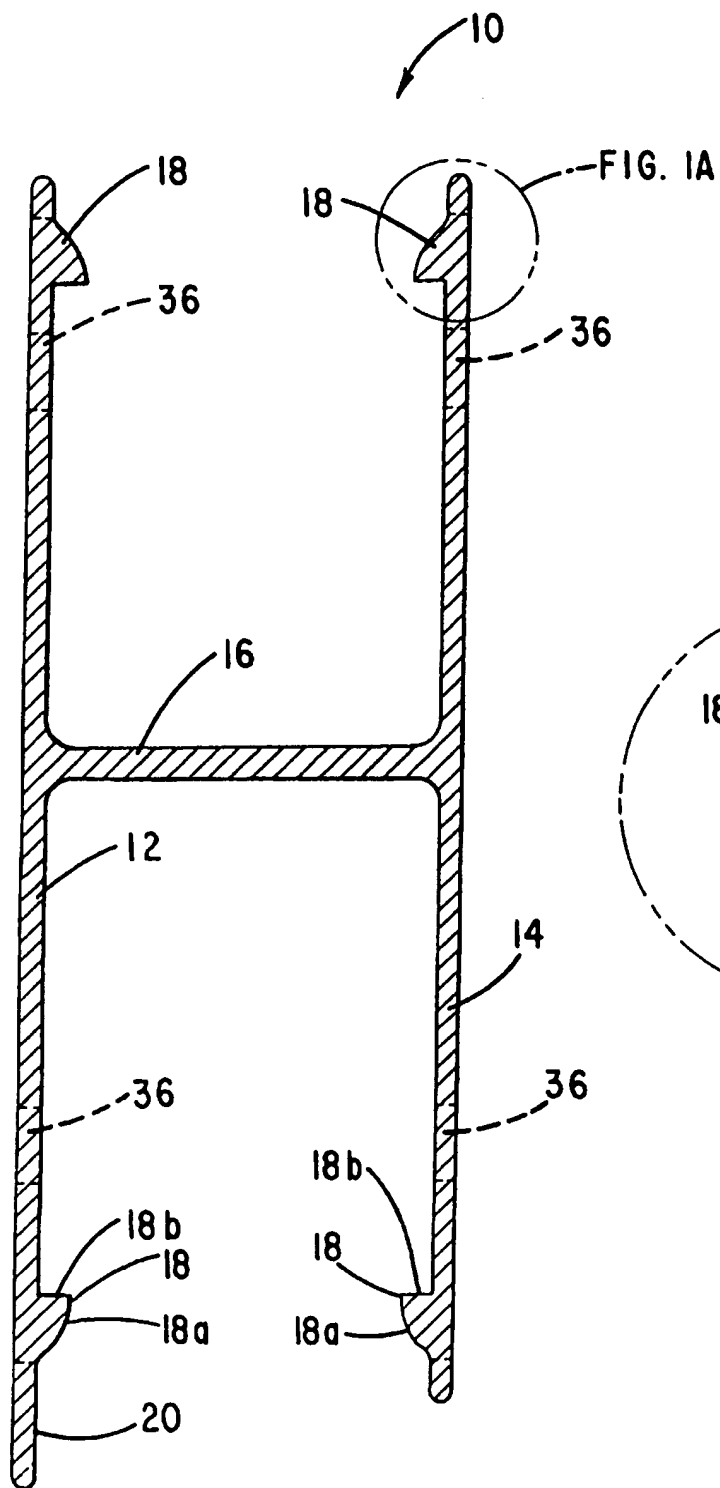


FIG. 1A

FIG. 1

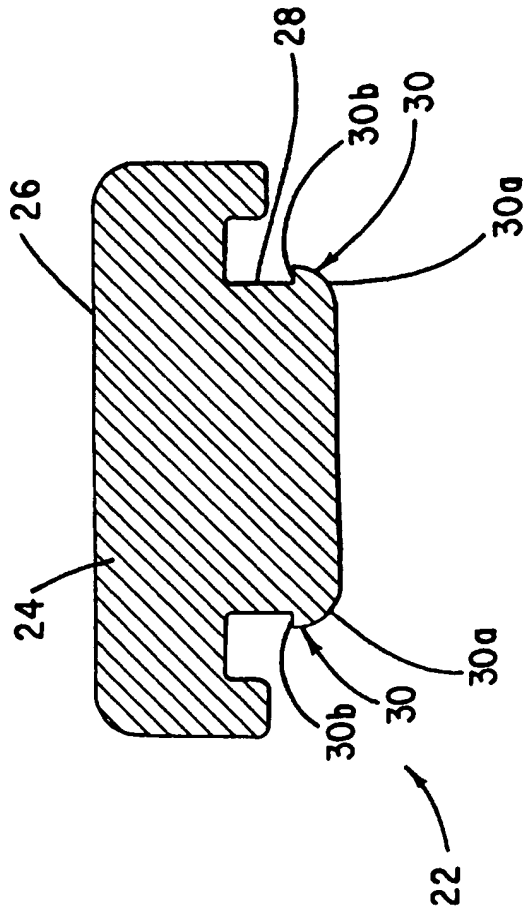


FIG. 2

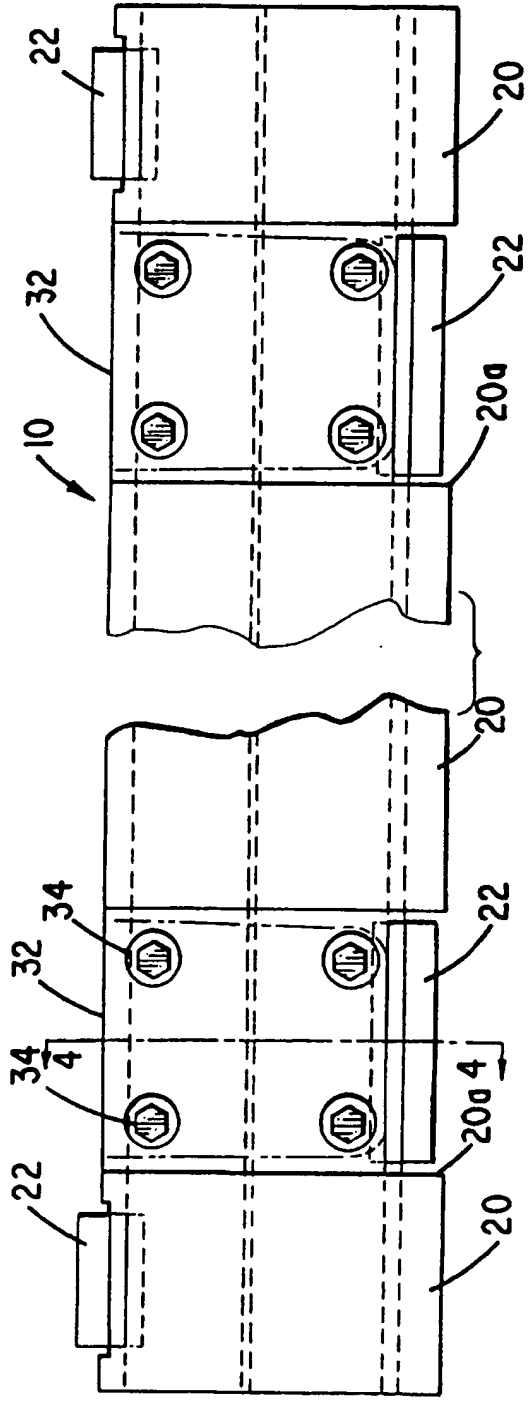


FIG. 3

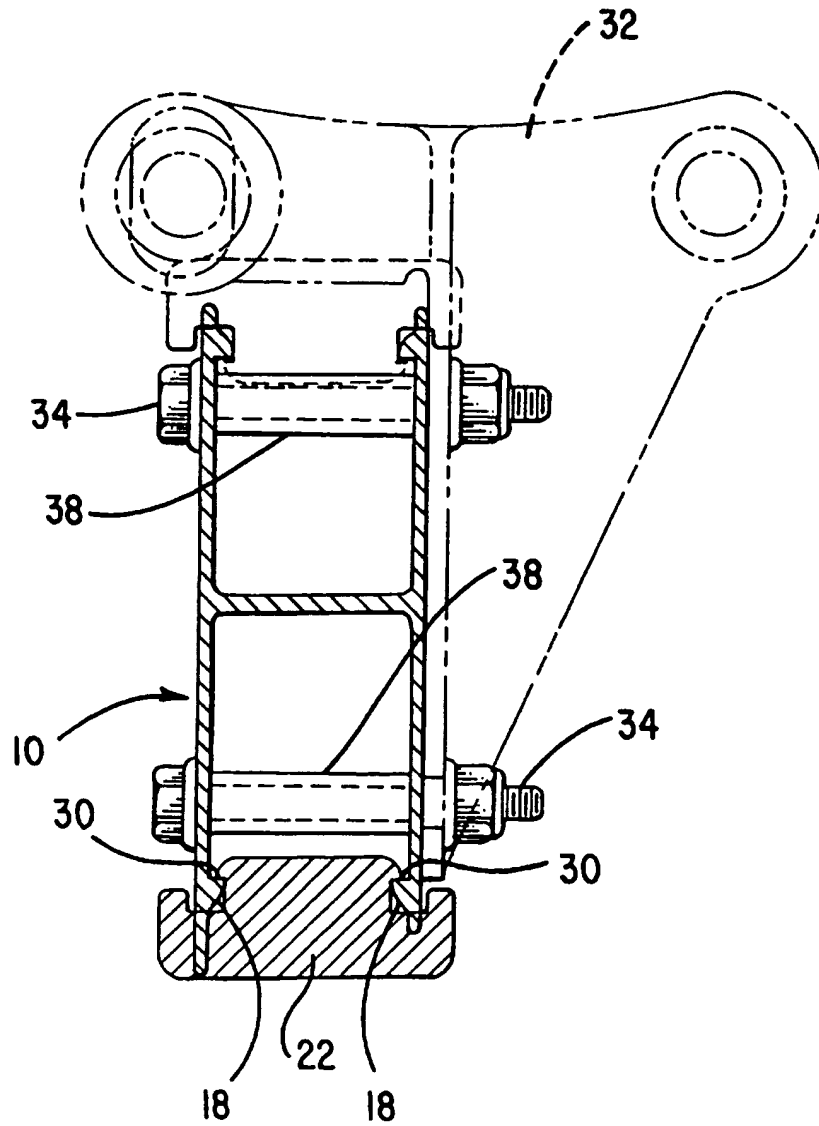


FIG. 4

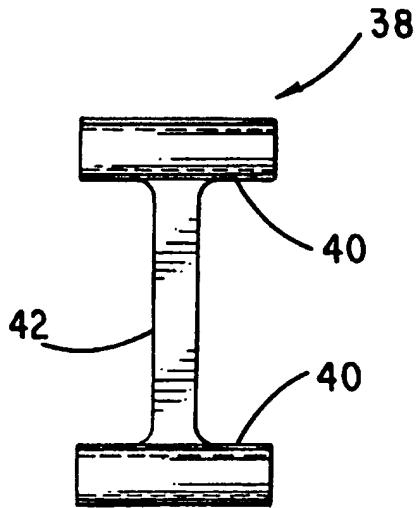


FIG. 5

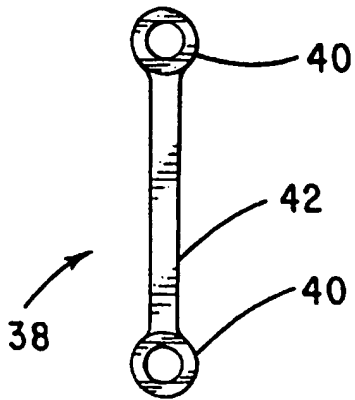


FIG. 6

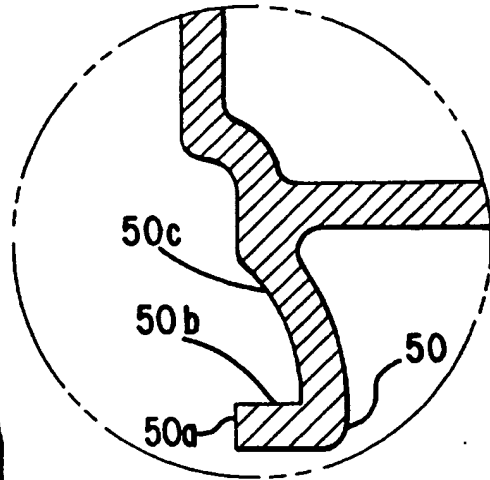


FIG. 7A

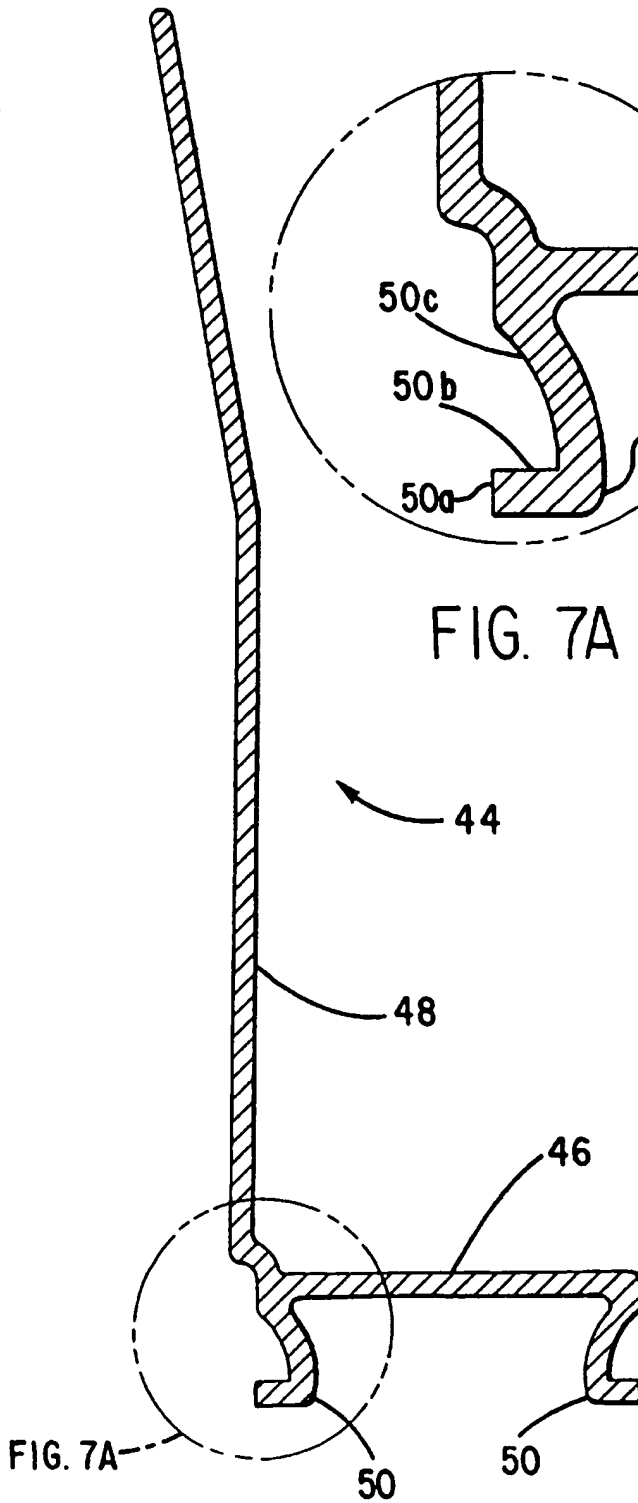


FIG. 7

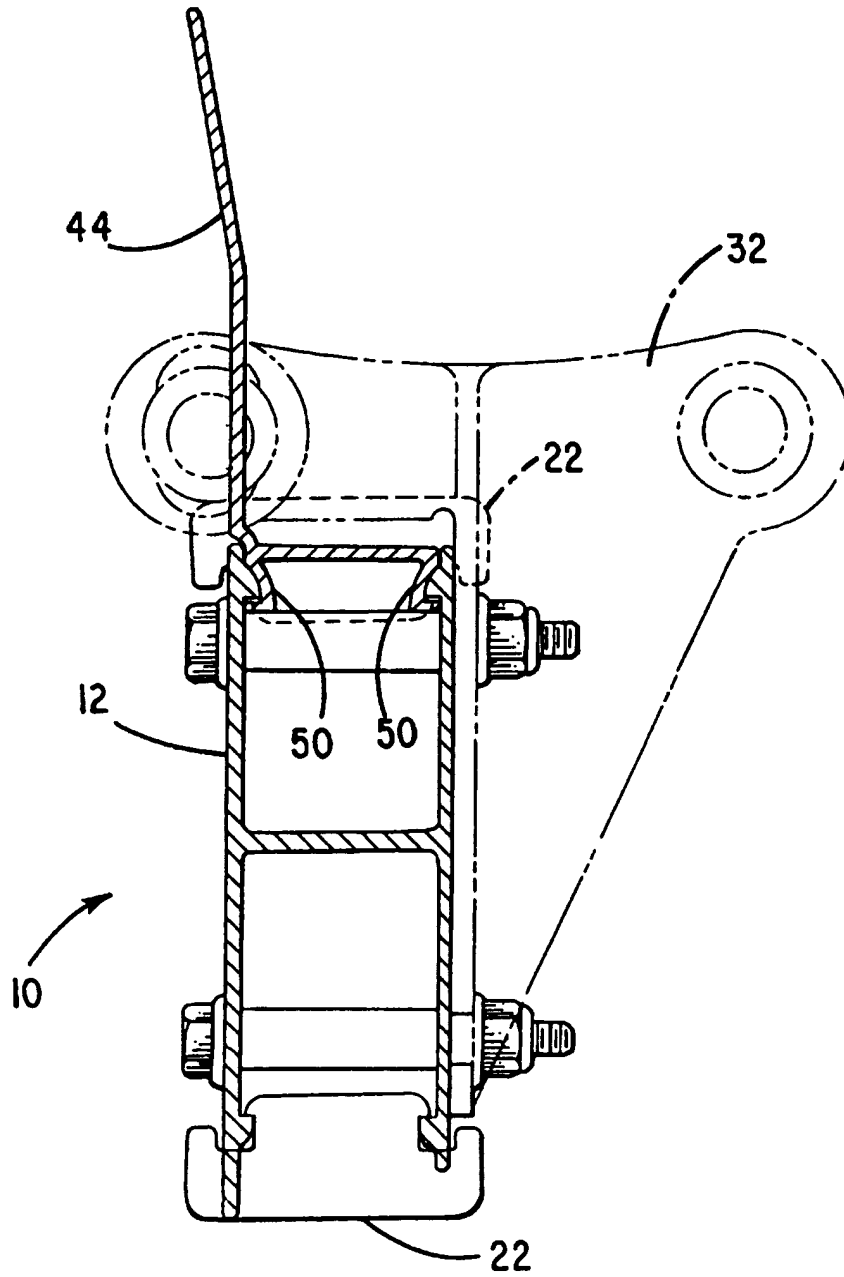


FIG. 8

SLUDGE COLLECTOR FLIGHT1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to sludge collectors for removing sludge from rectangular settling tanks and, more particularly, to a sludge collector flight.

2. Description of Related Art

Sludge collectors are commonly used in waste water treatment plants to scrape the settled sludge from the bottom of the settling tank and also to skim floating waste off the surface of the waste water. These sludge collectors typically include a number of sludge flights, which are usually elongated members that extend the width of the tank. The ends of the flights are connected to conveyor chains, which carry the flights in a circuit lengthwise along the bottom of the tank and back over the surface of the water to perform the scraping and skimming functions. The ends of the flights are supported at the surface of the water by support rail assemblies, or tracks, which are fastened to the longitudinal sidewalls of the settling tank. The length of the flights between the chains is unsupported, and in typical settling tanks having widths of twenty feet (6 m) or more, the flights are subjected to substantial bending forces from the scraping and skimming operations.

The settling tank itself is usually made of concrete and rails are embedded in the bottom of the settling tank to provide a track along which the flights are transported during the scraping operation. The portions of the flights which engage the rails during the scraping operation and also the portions of the rails that engage the support rail assemblies during the skimming operation are subject to wear. Therefore, wear shoes are typically attached to the flights at these portions to protect the flights. Prior art wear

shoes are constructed of metal or plastic and are connected to the flights with several fasteners. However, the fasteners are subject to corrosion from exposure to the waste water, making removal of the wear shoes difficult. The fasteners must often be cut. This makes replacing the wear shoes time-consuming and labour intensive.

Summary of the invention

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a high-strength flight that can withstand substantial bending forces.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a sludge collector mechanism for scraping settled sludge off the bottom of a settling tank, the sludge collector mechanism including a sludge collector flight of a cross-section having a substantially flat front face, a substantially flat rear face and a transverse stem joining the front and rear faces. The cross-section of the flight has a high moment of inertia which enables the flight to withstand substantial bending forces. The cross-section is preferably "H"-shaped.

Another object of the invention is to provide a flight and wear shoe wherein the wear shoe can be easily connected to the flight without the use of fasteners.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a sludge collector mechanism for scraping settled sludge off the bottom of a settling tank comprising a sludge collector flight having a wear shoe mounted thereto by a snap-engageable connection.

Advantageously, the flight has a cross-section as described above, including a lip extending transversely from proximate an edge of the front face, and a second lip

extending transversely from proximate an edge of the rear face, the shoe having two clips for engaging the first and second lips.

The wear shoe is connected to the flight by simply snapping the clips of the wear shoe over the lips of the flight. No fasteners are required. While the primary purpose of the wear shoe is to provide a wearing surface for the flight as the flight is transported along the bottom of the tank and the support rail assemblies, the wear shoe also provides additional support for the flight in the direction of travel. In another embodiment of the invention, a flight extension plate having an elongated blade attached to a base comprising two outwardly projecting clips is provided. The extension plate attaches to the flight in a manner similar to the wear shoe. The extension plate allows the flights to operate effectively in deep sludge applications. Further preferred features are in the dependent claims.

These and other objects and advantages of the present invention will be made apparent from the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment, made with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a cross-section view of an embodiment of a flight;

Figure 1A is an enlarged view of a portion of the flight depicted in Figure 1;

Figure 2 is a cross-section view of the wear shoe of the present invention;

Figure 3 is a front elevation view of the flight with several wear shoes attached thereto;

Figure 4 is a cross-section view of the flight taken along line A-A of Figure 3, showing a chain connection link in phantom;

Figure 5 is a front elevation view of the spacer bar element of a preferred embodiment;

Figure 6 is a side elevation view of the spacer bar depicted in Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a cross-section view of the flight extension plate according to another embodiment;

Figure 7A is an enlarged view of a portion of the flight extension plate depicted in Figure 7; and

Figure 8 is a cross-section view of a flight connected with the flight extension plate.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Referring to Figures 1 and 1A, a sludge collector flight indicated generally by reference number 10, is shown to comprise an "H"-shaped cross section having a substantially flat front or sludge contacting face 12 and a substantially flat rear face 14 connected by a transverse arm 16. Flight 10 also comprises lips 18 projecting inwardly from near the top and bottom of front and rear faces 12, 14. Each lip includes an outwardly presenting, arcuate cam surface 18a and an inwardly presenting, transverse engaging surface 18b. In addition, flight 10 includes a finger 20 extending longitudinally from the bottom of front face 12. As will become more apparent later, finger 20 extends to the same level as the wear shoes to provide for effective engagement of flight 10 with the bottom of the settling tank. As flight 10 is transported by the chains (not shown) along the bottom

of the tank, front face 12 and finger 20 scrape the sludge from the bottom of the settling tank with minimal floor clearance. As flight 10 is transported back over the waste water along the support rail assemblies (not shown), front face 12 skims the floating waste from the top of the waste water.

The length of flight 10 depends upon the width of the settling tank in which it is employed. Lengths of twenty feet (6 m) or more are not uncommon. The "H"-shaped cross section comprises a relatively high moment of inertia in the direction of travel (the Y direction), and flight 10 is therefore able to withstand the substantial bending forces caused by scraping and skimming the sludge. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the cross section has a dimension of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches (63.5 mm) in the direction of travel, a front face height of $7\frac{5}{8}$ " (194 mm), a rear face height of $7\frac{1}{8}$ " (181 mm), front and rear face thicknesses of $\frac{1}{8}$ " (3.18 mm) and a transverse arm thickness of $\frac{3}{16}$ " (4.76 mm) with an area of 2.46023 sq.in. (1587.24 mm²) and a moment of inertia in the Y direction (I_{Y-Y}) of 2.98317 ins.⁴ (1.2416×10^6 mm⁴). Flight 10 is also preferably a pultrusion fabricated out of isophthalic polyester reinforced with 55% glass fiber by weight having the following properties: a longitudinal tensile strength of 47,500 psi (3.27×10^8 Nm⁻²), a transverse tensile strength of 7,000 psi (4.83×10^7 Nm⁻²), and a modulus of elasticity of 4.8×10^6 psi (3.3×10^{10} Nm⁻²). However, the present invention should also be considered to cover other cross sections having different dimensions and moments of inertia, as well as flights constructed of other materials, including metallic materials.

Referring to Figure 2, a wear shoe 22 is shown (in an upside down orientation) to comprise a base 24 having a substantially flat wearing surface 26 and a stem 28 extending transversely from base 24. Wear shoe 22 also comprises a clip 30 extending outwardly from each side of stem 28. Each

clip includes an outwardly presenting, arcuate cam surface 30a and an inwardly presenting, transverse engaging surface 30b. Wear shoe 22 comprises a length sufficient to provide an acceptable wearing surface for flight 10, and a wear shoe connected to the bottom of flight 10 for engaging the rails of the settling tank may have a width different from that of a wear shoe connected to the top of flight 10 for engaging the support rail assembly. In addition, the height, or thickness, of a wear shoe 22 can vary depending upon the particular application in which it is used. Wear shoe 22 is preferably moulded as a single unit from a non-metallic material, such as polyurethane or UHMW. However, wear shoe 22 may also be machined or cast from a metallic material, especially when used in conjunction with a metallic flight.

Referring now to Figures 3 and 4, wear shoe 22 is connected to the top or bottom of flight 10 by snapping clips 30 over lips 18. Cam surfaces 30a of wear shoe 22 engage cam surfaces 18a of flight 10 and bend the ends of front and rear faces 12, 14 slightly outwardly, while at the same time being compressed slightly, until clips 30 are inserted past lips 18, whereupon the ends of front and rear faces 12, 14 return to their original position to firmly lock engaging surfaces 30b and 18b together and thereby secure wear shoe 22 to flight 10. A chain connecting link 32 connects each flight 10 to the drive chains near each end of the flight (not shown), and a wear shoe 22 is preferably connected to the bottom of flight 10 proximate each chain connecting link 32, or wherever a particular application requires, for engaging the rails at the bottom of the settling tank. In addition, a wear shoe 22 is preferably connected to the top of flight 10 outboard of each chain connecting link 32 for engaging the support rail assemblies mounted to the sides of the settling tank. As is apparent from Figure 3, finger 20 is provided with cutouts 20a to accommodate wear shoes 22. In addition, the height of each wear shoe 22 connected to the bottom of flight 10 is preferably the same as the length of finger 20.

However, in some applications, such as where the rails on the floor of the settling tank are very thick, the height of wear shoe 22 is less than the length of finger 20 so that finger 20 will extend substantially to the bottom of the settling tank.

Flights 10 are connected to chain connecting links 32 with bolts or any other suitable fasteners 34. Bolts 34 extend through holes 36 in flight 10 (Figure 1) and through corresponding holes in chain connecting links 32. To provide lateral support to front and rear faces 12, 14 proximate holes 36, spacer bars 38 may be employed. Referring to Figures 5 and 6, each spacer bar 38 comprises two cylindrical sections 40 connected by a transverse stem 42. The spacing between the centrelines of cylindrical sections 40 corresponds to the distance between adjacent holes 36. Referring to Figure 4, a spacer bar 38 is inserted between the upper portions of front and rear faces 12, 14 with cylindrical sections 40 in alignment with holes 36. Another spacer bar 38 is similarly inserted between the lower portions of front and rear faces 12, 14. Bolts 34 are then inserted through chain connecting link 32, holes 36 and cylindrical section 40 to thereby connect flight 10 to chain connecting link 32. Spacer bars 38 are preferably constructed of a non-metallic material.

In another embodiment of the invention, a flight extension plate 44 may be employed in conjunction with flight 10 to effectively handle deep sludge layer applications. Referring to Figure 7, flight extension plate 44 is shown to comprise a substantially flat base 46, an elongated blade 48 extending transversely from one side of the base, and two clips 50 extending from the opposite side of the base. Each clip 50 includes an outwardly presenting, generally flat cam surface 50a, a transverse engaging surface 50b and an outwardly presenting, arcuate locking surface 50c. Referring to Figure 8, flight extension plate is connected to the top of flight 10 by sliding clips 50 over lips 18 from an end of flight 10 so that each lip 18 is firmly locked between

engaging surface 50b and locking surface 50c to thereby secure flight extension plate 44 to flight 10. The length of flight extension plate 44 is preferably chosen to correspond to the distance between chain connecting links 32, and flight extension plate 44 is accordingly positioned on flight 10 between chain connecting links 32 with blade 48 extending from forward face 12. The height of blade 48 is chosen depending on the application in which flight 10 is intended to be used. For example, blade 48 could be eight inches (200 mm) or more in height, thereby creating a flight with an effective depth of fifteen inches (380 mm). In addition, the free end of blade 48 may be angled slightly forwardly to more effectively convey the layer of sludge. Flight extension plate 44 can be constructed of either a metallic or a non-metallic material in a manner similar to flight 10, and can be cut to suit different applications, depths and mechanical equipment combinations.

It should be recognised that, while the present invention has been described in relation to the preferred embodiments thereof, those skilled in the art may develop a wide variation of structural details without departing from the principles of the invention. Therefore, the appended claims are to be construed to cover all equivalents falling within the true scope of the invention.

CLAIMS:

1. A sludge collector mechanism for scraping settled sludge off the bottom of a settling tank, the sludge collector mechanism including a sludge collector flight of a cross-section having a substantially flat front face, a substantially flat rear face and a transverse stem joining the front and rear faces.
2. A mechanism as claimed in claim 1 wherein the flight cross-section is substantially H-shaped.
3. A mechanism as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 comprising a wear shoe clipped to the flight.
4. A mechanism as claimed in claim 3 wherein the flight comprises a first lip extending transversely from proximate an edge of the front face, and a second lip extending transversely from proximate an edge of the rear face, the shoe having two clips for engaging the first and second lips.
5. A mechanism as claimed in claim 4 wherein the first and second lips extend inwardly toward each other from proximate the edges of the front and rear faces respectively and the clips each extend outwardly.
6. A mechanism as claimed in claim 5 wherein the wear shoe comprises a base having a substantially flat wearing surface, a stem extending transversely from the base, the clips extending transversely outwardly from first and second sides of the stem respectively.
7. A mechanism as claimed in any of claims 3-6 wherein the flight comprises a finger extending from and parallel to the front face and terminating substantially level with a wear surface of the wear shoe.

8. A mechanism as claimed in any preceding claim, comprising a forward lip extending transversely from proximate an edge of the front face, a rearward lip extending transversely from proximate an edge of the rear face and a flight extension plate comprising a base, an elongated blade extending transversely from one side of the base and two clips extending transversely from the other side of the base, each to engage respectively with one of the forward and rearward lips.

9. A sludge collector mechanism for scraping settled sludge off the bottom of a settling tank comprising a sludge collector flight having a wear shoe mounted thereto by a snap-engageable connection.

10. A mechanism as claimed in any of claims 1-8 and claim 9.

11. A mechanism as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the flight is constructed of a non-metallic material.

12. A sludge collector mechanism for scraping settled sludge off the bottom of a settling tank substantially as described with reference to or as shown in the drawings.



The Patent Office

II

Application No: GB 9515683.2
Claims searched: 1-2

Examiner: Dr. A.J.Rudge
Date of search: 12 October 1995

Patents Act 1977 Search Report under Section 17

Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK CI (Ed.N): B1D(DPAD,DPEA,DPGA,DPNA)

Int CI (Ed.6): B01D-021/00;B01D-021/04

Other: ONLINE DATABASES: WPI,CLAIMS,EDOC,WPIL

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
X	US4663042 (ENVIREX) - see figs.	1-2
X	US4585117 (ESCO Corporation) - see figs.	1-2

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y	Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P	Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
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